1: Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

Imra'al-Qeis refused and gathered together the tribes of Midhij,[1] who were another Qahtani tribe, and the tribe of Kinda and set out to attack the Beni Asad. By mistake he attacked the Kinana tribes instead of the Beni Asad, killing many of them, whereupon he cried out that he had revenged his father's death. When told of his mistake he was filled with remorse and returned to Dammūn. Then Nu'man bin al Mundhir, king of Hira in 'Iraq, who, as has been said, had been sowing discord among the tribes in Hadhramaut, brought an army against Imra'al-Qeis, causing all the tribes to follow him and declaring that if Imra'al-Qeis were captured, he must be killed, and if he ran away, no one was to render him assistance. As the tribes in the Hadhramaut were against him Imra'al-Qeis left and went to Syria. From Syria he went among the Arab tribes, but none would accept him. He then took refuge with the Emperor of Constantinople, who brought an army and marched against Nu'man at Angora. But the Beni Nu'man and the Beni Asad sent word to the Emperor that all the Arabs were against Imra'al-Qeis, whereupon the Emperor had him poisoned. His grave is at Angora and bears an inscription.

The Kinda tribes returned to Upper Hadhramaut and their kingdom extended no further than this territory. Between them and the Hadhramaut tribes there was always discord. The Saqsaq and Sukun tribes were in the Lower Hadhramaut. All these tribes were under petty chiefs, each in his own territory, and there was continual fighting between them.

CHAPTER III.

THE MIDDLE AGES OF THE HADHRAMAUT.

1. The Coming of Islam.

Then Islam came to the Hadhramaut. The Prophet Muhammad, on whom be peace, sent Ziad bin Dhubed in the eighth year of the Hejira[2] and he converted the Kinda and Hadhramaut tribes without

[1] The Midhij (or Madhagi) still exist as a clan of Upper 'Aulaqi and a son of the house is a pupil in the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of chiefs. They claim to be descended from a son of 'Abd Shems Saba named Mirrah or Madhig. They came from the north and once opposed Aelius Gallus' expedition. Wyman Bury. *Arabia Infeliz*, p. 3.

[2] So Seiyid 'Abdul Qadir whose story is here continued. But Ziad does not appear to have come to the Hadhramaut at this date.

In the tenth year of the Hejira among the missions that came to Muhammed was one from the Hadhramaut. Wa'il bin Hoji, the coastal chief, and Al Ash'ath, chief of the interior, and both of the Beni Kinda arrived in Mecca and made their submission. Wa'il, the Prophet confirmed in his rights, subject to the payment of tithes, and Al Ash'ath was married to Um Farwa, the sister of Abubekr. He was not, however, allowed to take his bride home as her parents thought the Hadhramaut too far away. Some idea of Hadhramaut manners then prevailing can be gleaned from Wa'il's behaviour to the host to whom he had been allotted. Though the ground was scorching hot, Wa'il would neither allow his host to ride on his camel with him nor even lend him his sandals, declaring it was unheard of in the Yemen for a common man to wear the sandals of the king. Muir, *Caliphate*, p. 482.

1:Ingrams G-5 (1934-35)1936 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

175 bloodshed, but they were only nominally converted. At that time
792 there were five rulers, four kings and a queen, Jemid, Manhūs,
797 Mashera, Abdh'a, and their sister Al 'Amureda.[1] (The Prophet corresponded with these rulers as he corresponded with other sovereigns.)

When Abu Bekr became Caliph the tribes in the Hadhramaut fell away from Islam, so Ziad[2] brought an army from Yemen and the Hejaz and killed the five rulers, after which Hadhramaut tribes again became followers of Islam and were loyal to the other Caliphs and at first to their successors the Omeiyads. But in A.H. 128 (A.D. 746) the tribes revolted against the Omeiyads as the ruler of Yemen, 'Āmr Qasim Bin 'Umar Ath Thaqafi, tyrannized over them.

175 Hadhramaut tribes then became Ibadhis[3] under Yahya bin 'Abdulla, known as Talib Al Haqq, from Kinda, who ruled the tribes after their revolt against the Omeiyads. All Hadhramaut was then Ibadhi and for twelve years recognized no outside authority, killing anyone who came to rule over them. But in A.H. 140 (A.D. 757) when the Abbasides were in power, Ma'n bin Zaida Ash Sheibani brought a large army from Yemen against them. He passed Henin and came to Furt al Hussein which lay between Henin and Qatn. Here the men of Hadhramaut met him and gave battle. They were defeated, 15,000 being killed including their ruler Talib al Haqq. Ma'n bin Zaida then ruled over the Hadhramaut under the Abbasides. Ma'n was a tyrant, and he

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[1] The princes of the Hadhramaut bore the title of 'Abāhila.

[2] Ziad was the Governor of the Hadhramaut under Al Muhājir. About a year after the prophet's death, Al Muhājir set forth for South Arabia and in due course met 'Akrima, who had been sent to subdue the Mahra, at Ma'rib. The two chiefs then proceeded to the Hadhramaut where Ziad was holding the country with difficulty. He had made himself unpopular with the Beni Kinda by his exactions of tithes, and in one of his raids had carried off the families of a tribe. Al Ash'ath gathered the clans and rescued the prisoners after which, being compromised, he raised the whole country against Ziad. At this moment Muhājir and 'Akrima arrived and routed Al Ash'ath. At last in a desperate bid for personal safety Al Ash'ath offered to betray the remnant of his force. His terms were accepted and he was sent to Abubekr at Mecca. The Caliph spared his life and even allowed him to fulfil his marriage contract with his sister.

[3] In the reign of the second Merwan. At this time the Khawarij had spread extensively over South Arabia and 'Iraq and were often strong enough to paralyse the Government. 'Abdulla bin Ibadh, founder of the Ibadhis, whose only date we know is A.D. 744, was active in Merwan's reign. He belonged to the Tamimi tribe. To-day the Ibadhis are still the rulers of Oman and of Zanzibar and there is a community of them in Morocco.

Masudi says, (VI, 67) that Merwan gave command of an army to fight the Ibadhis to 'Abdul Malik bin Muhammad bin 'Atia as Sa'adi. "Abdul Malik marched the Syrian troops of Merwan against the Yemen. 'Abdulla bin Yahya al Kindi set out from San'ā and the two parties met in the district of Taif in the territory of Jorsh. There was a terrible battle which cost their lives to 'Abdulla and to the majority of the Ibadhis whom he commanded. The rest of the heretics took refuge in the Hadhramaut of which the population is almost all Ibadhi still in 332 of the Hejira. It does not differ in the way of beliefs from the Khawarij of Oman."